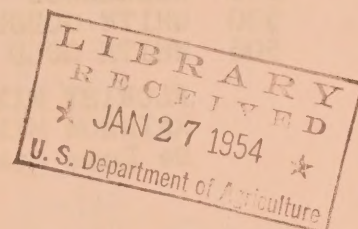


62.61  
Spring 1954 List-- WHOLESALE- NOT PREPAID F.O.B. Webster, N.Y.

This list supercedes any previous list issued

VARIETY NAME	SIZES CHECK AGAINST THE SCALE PROVIDED					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
AUGUST MOON	\$30.00	28.00	24.00	21.00		
BARCAROLE	2.80	2.50	2.30			
BIRCH RED	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00		
BENJAMIN BRITTEN	4.50	4.00	3.75	3.25		
BLACK CHERRY	32.00	28.00	24.00	21.00		
BLACK OPAL	3.00	2.50	2.00			
BLAZE	2.50	2.20	2.00	1.80		
BONNIE LASS	60.00	56.00	48.00	40.00		
BOULOGNE	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00		
Bronze KING	18.00	15.00	12.00	9.00		
BURMA	3.50	3.20	3.00	2.50		
COL. ATKINSON	6.00	5.00	4.00			
CHAMOUNY	5.00	4.50	4.00			
DESERT DUSK	60.00	56.00	48.00	40.00		
EARLY ROSE	2.50	2.20	2.00			
ELIZABETH THE QUEEN	3.00	2.50	2.00			
EVANGELINE	9.00	8.00	7.00	6.00		
FAIRY BUTTERFLY	2.50	2.20	2.00			
HIGH FINANCE	2.50	2.00				
FLORENCE NITINGALE	5.50	5.00	4.50	4.00		
GARDEN GOLD	30.00	28.00	24.00	21.00		
GOLD DUST	2.50	2.20				
HEAVENLY WHITE	2.50	2.20	2.00			
HUNTRESS	2.80	2.50				
KING LEAR	2.80	2.50	2.20	2.00		
LIPSTICK	3.00	2.80	2.50			
MARG FULTON	2.80	2.50	2.20			
MARG WOOD	3.20	3.00	2.80	2.50	2.00	
MISS WISCONSIN	3.00	2.80	2.50			
MONSIEUR	2.80	2.50	2.20	2.00		
PANDORA	3.00	2.80	2.50	2.20		
PICARDY	3.00	2.80	2.50	2.20		
PINK RADIANCE	3.20	3.00	2.80			
RAVEL( best blue)	3.00	2.80	2.25	2.20		
RED CHERRY	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00		
SNOW PRINCESS	3.00	2.80	2.50			
SPIC & SPAN	4.00	3.50	3.00			
STOPLITE	3.00	2.80	2.50	2.00		
THE ROAN	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00		
TOKEN	2.20	2.00				
VALERIA	5.00	4.00				
WEDGEWOOD	6.00	5.00	4.00			
FLORIST MIX	2.25	2.00	1.80	1.50	1.25	1.00



ABOVE PRICES ARE NET F.O.B. WEBSTER, NEW YORK  
WE ARE SORRY THAT WE DONOT HAVE THE 5 and 6 SIZE AVAILABLE  
IN MOST VARIETIES THIS YEAR. BLAME IT ON THE WEATHER AND  
DOWISH FOR RAIN THIS YEAR.

WOODSIDE gladiolus gardens Phone 947 Webster WEBSTER, NEW YORK

*Prices per 100*



# Spring 1954 Retail prepaid list continued

324	TOKEN	Old orange and red	10--.40	10--.30	
562	TRAILS END	Rose lavender	1--.25	1--.20	
482	UHU	THE @L smoky	10--.60	10--.50	10--.40
566	VALDA	Light lavender, new	1--.75	1--.60	
466	W. H. HOSMER	Light violet	10-1.40	10-1.00	
366	WEDGEWOOD	Ruffled lavender, min.	10--.90	10--.70	
500	WHITE GODDESS	Huge white	10-1.00	10--.80	
506	WHITE GOLD	Large cream-white	10--.60	10--.50	
	FLORIST MIX	MANY COLORS	10--.50	10--.40	10--.30
	RAINBOW MIX	80 large bulbs for \$2.25	In jumbosize 80 for \$3.00		
	De Luxe Mix	100 large bulbs for \$5.00 a \$6.50 value			

## GENERAL INTEREST

In our listing this year you will notice that the small sizes are few in many varieties. The hot dry weather of the last two years has cut the size of glad bulbs considerably and our business has been heavier than usual. Before we realized, we had oversold on large sizes and are forced to keep a larger supply for planting, in order to replenish our stock of large bulbs. We fear that this year also we shall have to say "SOLD OUT" too to many who order late. Part of the trouble is of course the National weather picture. Part of it is the fact that we did too much business on our reserve stock. Part of it will be due to late orders, so please order early if the budget permits. In dry years you may have a chance to get blue ribbons in varieties that the other fellow was not able to plant. Happy showing!

THIS YEAR WE ARE SENDING A GLAD BULB SCALE WITH EVERY ORDER. THIS IS IN PLACE OF PRINTED BULB SIZES. IT CONFORMS TO THE SIZES ESTABLISHED BY THE INDUSTRY. YOU WILL LIKE IT FOR YOU CAN MEASURE YOUR BULB REGARDLESS OF WHERE IT WAS PURCHASED AND BE SURE THAT YOU GOT THE SIZE YOU ORDERED. WE WOULD LIKE COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF THIS IDEA.

## OTHER WOODSIDE ITEMS

LILIES by Jan de Graaff of the Oregon Bulb Farms. The best all-around varieties are hybrids. They are tailored to adjust in most gardens. We recommend that you start with the Olympic, Mid-Century and Bellingham hybrids. After you have learned how to get results then go on to the more exacting types. Ask for our list and we shall send it at the right time with cultural instructions.

OUR BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING INCLUDE TULIPS, NARCISSUS, HYACINTHS AND BEDDING BULBS. LIST ON REQUEST WILL BE SENT AT THE RIGHT TIME. WE SEND CULTURAL INSTRUCTIONS WITH EVERY ORDER SO THAT MAXIMUM SUCCESS IS ASSURED. HOPE TO SEE SOME OF YOU AT THE EASTERN SHOWS

WOODSIDE gladiolus gardens Phone Webster 947 Webster, New York



# SPRING 1954 RETAIL PREPAID LIST CONTINUED

564	NEW YORK	Deep rose	10--.80	10--.60	
540	NORDIC QUEEN	Flesh pink, nice	1--.60	1--.50	
562	NOWETA ROSE	Dark rose recurved pet	10-1.80	10-1.50	
206	OCEAN SPRAY	Cream-white, early	1--.10		
420	OCTOBER SUNSHINE	Apricot orange	10--.90	10--.70	
467	ORCHID BELLE	Ruffled orchid	10-1.25	10-1.00	
366	ORCHID FANTASY	Lavender-early-new	10-1.50	10-1.25	
506	ORIENTAL PEARL	Pearly white, huge	10--.60	10--.50	
542	OVERTURE	Medium pink, new	1-1.00		
443	PAINTED LADY	Gaudy and Nice	1--.60	1--.50	
437	PALETTE	Red, blue bee, good	1--.40	1--.30	
442	PANDORA	Light pink, many open	10--.60	10--.50	10--.40
400	PAULINE	New bride white	1--.40	1--.30	
468	PARADE	Cyclamen purple	1--.75		
416	PATROL	Best apricot yellow	10-1.00	10--.80	
416	PEACH GLOW	Peachy of course	10-2.00		
440	PENNANT	Pink and lovely	1--.60	1--.50	
486	PERSIAN RUG	Smoky	1--.50	1--.40	
440	PHANTOM BEAUTY	Light pink, nice	10--.70	10--.60	
530	PICARDY	Salmon pink	10--.60	10--.50	10--.40
440	PINK RADIANCE	Lovely pink good cutter	10--.60	10--.50	10--.40
450	POINSETTIA	Like the Xmas color	1--.50	1--.40	1--.30
416	QUIBERON	Buff buff	1--.20	1--.15	
477	RAVEL	Best blue	10--.60	10--.50	10--.40
452	RED CHARM	Red, good cutter	10--.60	10--.50	10--.40
436	RED CHERRY	Just as luscious, early	10--.70	10--.50	
552	REDOWA	Early red	10--.70	10--.60	
436	RED SKIN	Embarassing red	1-1.25		
436	RED WING	RED WING black bird	10-1.20	10-1.00	
460	ROSA VAN LIMA	Light rosy pink	10--.60	10--.50	
470	ROYAL SCOT	New purple	1-1.25	1-1.00	
454	RUFFLED KNIGHT	Dark deep red	1--.25	1--.20	
532	SASKIA	Salmon red	10--.50	10--.40	
570	SHERWOOD	Ruffled purple, huge	10--.60	10--.50	10--.30
400	SIERRA SNOW	Huge white	1--.30	1--.20	
400	SNOW PRINCESS	Good white	10--.60	10--.50	10--.40
442	SPIC AND SPAN	Ruffled pink, a cutter	10--.60	10--.50	10--.40
413	SPOTLITE	Yellow, red bee	10--.60	10--.50	10--.40
442	SOTHERN BELLE	Vivid pink, new	1--.60	1--.50	
320	SPRITE	Ruffled gold-orange	1-1.00		
450	STOPLITE	Red, good commercial	10--.60	10--.50	10--.40
566	SUNDAY BEST	Lavender rose	1--.30	1--.20	
421	SUNNY CHIP	Best orange	1-1.75	1-1.50	
442	SWEET SIXTEEN	Tall, pink, lovely	10-2.00	10-1.50	
570	THE RAJAH	New purple	1--.20	1--.15	
485	THE ROAN	Unique handsome red	10--.90	10--.70	
460	TIVOLI	Pure pink, huge	10--.70	10--.60	10--.40



Prepaid 1954 Spring list continued

540	EVANGELINE	Sunrise soft pink	2--.25	2--.20	2--.15
263	FAIRY BUTTERFLY	Rose & Gold, mianiatue	10--.50	10--.40	
430	FANTASY	Light salmon	1-1.00		
450	FIREBALL	Like the name	1--.60	1--.40	1--.30
400	FLO. NITINGALE	Nurses White good	10--.60	10--.50	10--.30
462	FOLKLORE	Medium rose	1--.25	1--.20	
512	FORSYTHIA	Spring yellow, new	1--.75	1--.60	
566	FRANCESCA	Beautiful lavender, new	1-1.00		
466	GAIL	Light lavender	1--.20	1--.15	
422	GATINEAU	Deep orange	1-1.00	1--.75	
512	GARDEN GOLD	Thats it. Massive yellow	1--.30	1--.20	
554	GARNET GLOW	A real jem! Dark	1--.60	1--.40	
542	GEN. IKE	Begonia pink	10--.60	10--.50	
566	GIANT CYCLAMEN	Fuschia purple, giant	10--.60	10--.50	
422	GINGER	Spicy colored	1--.75	1--.60	
412	GOLD DUST	Early good yellow	10--.60	10--.50	10--.40
412	GOLD	Nice clear yellow,	1--.40	1--.30	
560	GWEN	<u>Fragrant</u> , rosy glad	10-1.20	10-1.00	
536	HAROLD K	Dark scarlet	1--.25	1--.15	
440	HAWAII	Light red	10--.60	10--.50	
566	HEIRLOOM	Huge Rose Orchid	1-2.50	1-1.75	1-1.25
466	HEATHER	Ever see heather? nice!	1-1.50		
400	HEAVENLY WHITE	Just like the name, good	10--.60	10--.50	10--.40
582	HIGH FINANCE	SMOKY	10--.60	10--.50	10--.40
466	HUNTRESS	Early Lavender rose	10--.60	10--.50	
436	JO WAGENAAR	Deep red	10-1.50	10-1.40	
365	JULIET	Light lavender, new	1-1.50	1-1.30	
570	KING DAVID	Tall deep purple	1--.50	1--.35	
570	KING LEAR	Early tall purple	10--.50	10--.40	10--.30
466	LAVENDER LACE	Lacy and lavender	10-1.25	1-1.00	
366	LAVENDER RUFFLES	old lavender	10--.60	10--.50	10--.40
506	LEADING LADY	Light cream-white	10--.60	10--.50	10--.40
506	LEIF ERICSSON	Light cream, huge	1--.25	1--.20	
441	LIPSTICK	Rich pink red bee	10--.60	10--.50	10--.40
370	LUSTIGE WITWE	Merry widow, wine red	1--.50	1--.40	
562	MAGNET	Medium rose, nice	1--.20	1--.15	
540	MAGNOLIA	Same color	10--.80	10--.60	
332	MARG. FULTON	Pink, go d cutter	10--.50	10--.40	
570	MARG WOOD	Medium purple, huge	10--.60	10--.50	10--.40
400	MOTHER FISCHER	Velvet White	1--.25	1--.20	
501	MAUREEN GARDNER	White, lavender bee	10--.90	10--.70	
560	MISS CHICAGO	Medium rose, good	1--.20	1--.15	
462	MISS WISCONSIN	Light rose, a beauty	10--.60	10--.50	
564	MONSOER	Deep lavender-rose	10--.60	10--.50	10--.40
540	MT. BAKER	LIGHT pink	1--.25	1--.20	





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WOODSIDE

Gladiolus

HOW TO GROW

826 GRAVEL ROAD

WEBSTER, NEW YORK

**GLADIOLUS**

LIKE THESE





# Cultural Instructions

This Cultural Information Applies to All Classifications of Bloom Size

**BULBS**—Be sure glad bulbs are clean and free from disease. However, do not mistake bruises that are caused by rough handling for disease. If the bruise or discoloration is only on the surface it does no harm. A scab that can be dug out and leave a clean hole is harmless, but if disease has eaten into the tissues of the bulb, discard it, as no treatment will cure a diseased bulb.

**WHERE TO PLANT**—Most any place where plants will not be shaded and where soil is not too wet. Glads will not stand wet feet and must have sun nearly all day. You can plant in a low perennial border but not close to trees or other tall-growing plants. The vegetable garden is a good place, but not near beans, as sometimes glads get bean mosaic, a disease that spots the flowers and ruins the bulbs; or what is more likely, insects will carry the disease from the glads to the beans and spoil them. Like every other plant, glads like deep mellow soil.

**WHEN TO PLANT**—In the north glads are planted when the maples are leafing out or from three or four weeks before the last hard freeze, up to June 15th or later. A series of plantings will spread the blooming over a longer season, though later plantings will bloom in a somewhat shorter time than earlier ones. Often the early and late plantings will produce better blooms than those that bloom in extreme hot weather. In other parts of the country, probably your neighbors can tell you when to plant. In Florida you can plant from September to March or April. Glads need about a three month's growing season. If you plant an unlabelled collection they will bloom over a long period as some varieties bloom later than others. A definite number of days to bloom is not accurate. As a general rule they may vary a great deal according to location and weather conditions. We may say that early varieties take from 65 to 75 days to bloom, mid-season varieties 75 to 85, and late ones 90 days or more, sometimes taking as long as 120 days.

**PRE-PLANTING TREATMENT**—You can just stick your bulbs in the ground and have better than a 50-50 chance of getting nice blooms, but like everything else, it pays to do things right and be sure. It is not necessary to peel or husk the bulbs. The only reason for so doing would be to see if there is disease under the husk, which there is sometimes on bulbs that apparently are all right. Bulbs should be treated with a dust or dip of some kind to kill possible thrips or invisible disease spores that might later develop in the ground. There is some controversy about the value of these treatments, but most commercial growers do treat with something. Many growers and most large seed houses sell chemical bulb treatments. DDT, containing copper, dusted on the bulbs will control thrips and help to keep bulbs free from disease. Arasan and Sperton are considered good dusts. Bichloride of Mercury, 1/2 ounce to 3 gallons of water for two hours at 70° is a good control for scab, but it delays blooming somewhat and

scab is not a serious disease anyway. New Improved Ceresan is the dip most used by commercial growers, using 1 ounce to 3 gallons water for 15 minutes. Lysol, 1 1/2 tablespoonsful per gallon water for 3 hours, is considered good. **WHEN USING ANY DIP THE BULBS SHOULD BE PLANTED THE SAME DAY. IF HELD OVER, THE BULBS MAY BE HARMED, OFTEN BEING RUINED ENTIRELY.**

**HOW TO PLANT**—You can plant with a trowel, but the usual way is to dig or furrow out a trench and plant the bulbs in either a single or double staggered row. Place the bulbs right side up, two or three inches apart in the row, or if you are growing for shows, give them six inches or more. Large bulbs should be planted four to six inches deep, medium three to four inches and small two to three inches. They will come up however deep you plant them. Extra tall varieties should be planted more than six inches deep or else be hilled up several inches before the bloom spikes appear. The rows should be twenty to thirty-six inches apart. Thirty inches is a convenient distance.

**FERTILIZING**—This is the first thing most novices ask about, yet it is really the least important. If your soil is reasonably good don't use much fertilizer, as too much, especially nitrogen, will cause disease. Bone meal or super phosphate in the trench below the bulbs is good, but cover with an inch of soil so bulbs do not touch the fertilizer. Then during the growing season you can spread most any mixed fertilizer, like 5-10-10, alongside the row, but not touching the plants. Well rotted cow manure is good if spread on the land the previous fall before planting.

**CULTIVATION**—This should be shallow so as not to disturb the roots. Mulching two inches deep will eliminate most cultivation, keep down weeds, conserve moisture, and keep heavy soil from baking hard. Use straw, shavings, sawdust or most anything you can get. After digging, mix the mulch with the soil, plowing it in or otherwise incorporating it with the soil.

**WEED KILLERS**—2-4-D and other chemical weed killers have given good results in many places, but they are toxic to plants and we do not recommend them.

**WATERING**—If you have a fair amount of rain, you will not need to water, but if it is really dry, especially from the time the bloom spikes emerge from the leaves, a good soaking every few days will help tremendously. In fact, plenty of water will do more than fertilizer to produce big spikes, but you must have good drainage to produce healthy bulbs. If drainage is good you can hardly overwater when glads are coming into bloom.

**THRIPS**—This is the small black insect about a quarter of an inch long and the width of a pencil mark that has caused more trouble with glads than anything else, yet they can very easily be avoided. Thrips may dry up the buds so they do not open. When a novice first runs into thrips, he always

**FOLLOW THE EXPERTS' HINTS IN BULLETINS OF THE NORTH**



thinks it is a disease and that they came on the bulbs he bought. They may have, but thrips will go some distance to find glads, so it is best to dust or spray your plants every week to ten days from the time they are a few inches tall; also to dust the bulbs at digging time and again after cleaning. If you do this, you are not likely to have thrips. 5% DDT is the accepted dust and 50% DDT wettable powder is the best spray. However, in some cases thrips become immune to DDT, then you use Chlordane which will surely knock them out. When your buds dry up and do not open properly, you may know the trouble is thrips. If you do not spray or dust, you will sooner or later have thrips, but you can easily avoid them.

In addition to spraying for thrips, you should do something about other insects who carry disease. DDT is the standard material to kill thrips, but it will not affect some other insects, so use rotenone or other insecticides that will kill all harmful insects.

**CUTTING BLOOMS**—Though glads are used to a limited extent for landscape effect, their chief value is for cut-flowers. They do not look well in the garden unless the old flowers are kept picked. Cutting is best done in the morning, in with one to three blooms open. Cut down between the leaves so as to leave as many (at least 4 or 5) leaves on the plant as possible to develop new bulbs. Stems cut on a slant will take up water better.

**DISEASED PLANTS**—Any plants that turn brown and look diseased or have mottled blooms should be pulled out and discarded. By mottling we do not mean flecking that occurs in some varieties, especially pinks and lavenders, under bad weather conditions, but roundish spots that are the effect of virus that is carried by certain insects. In a few varieties the color sometimes peels out in bad weather. Nothing can be done about this.

However, a few varieties naturally have light yellowish foliage, which does not harm the bulbs. These few varieties usually show this yellowing or lack of chlorophyll more in the bulblet stock than from bulbs.

**AFTER BLOOMING**—Now you can stop spraying and watering, though if the soil should get extremely dry, a good soaking should help the new bulbs to develop well and to produce more bulblets.

**DIGGING**—Bulbs are ready to dig in four to six weeks after blooming, but if they bloom late, you can dig anytime before hard freezing. Remember that when they are in the ground, they are developing bulbs and bulblets.

Sometimes late blooms get Botrytis, a disease that causes water spots on them and often rots the bulbs. This is caused by cold rains or dews, cool temperature and humidity. If this occurs, the bulbs should be dug fairly early and cured as quickly as possible, preferably using heat to dry them.

In digging, loosen the soil with a fork, pull up the plants by the top and cut off the tops with a knife or pruning shears tight to the bulb. Put bulbs in a shallow box or tray and dust with DDT.

**CURING AND CLEANING**—You can leave the bulbs in the sun for a day or two and then put them in an airy place to cure. If the soil is wet or the blooms have had Botrytis, as mentioned above, you should use heat to cure them, but give them plenty of air. The object in curing bulbs is to get the surplus moisture out of the bulbs and husks just as quickly as

(Continued on Back of This Page)

# FACTS ABOUT THE NAGC

## North American Gladiolus Council

The North American Gladiolus Council was founded in 1945 to meet the need for a nationwide gladiolus organization that could function in the role of setting up standards for the various state and local societies. The governing body of the Council is composed of delegates chosen by the participating societies. These delegates have been responsible for formulating uniform policies and practices for the gladiolus in such fields as, classification of varieties by color and size, judging standards, registration of new varieties, disease and insect control, trial garden operation, and various other projects. The data on all of the above items and many more of current interest are covered in the pages of the NAGC Bulletin.

## SOME OF THE CULTURAL ARTICLES IN RECENT ISSUES

The ABC of It.....	June 1952, page 10
Exhibition Gladiolus.....	Sept. 1952, page 59
Report of The Symposium	
Committee .....	Dec. 1952, page 10
Curing and Storage of	
Gladiolus Bulbs.....	Dec. 1952, page 98



## \$2 A YEAR

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## **APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE NORTH AMERICAN GLADIOLUS COUNCIL**

**Henry S. Sentman, Membership Secretary**  
**North American Gladiolus Council**  
**Havre de Grace, Maryland**

I hereby apply for membership in the North American Gladiolus Council for one year, and enclose \$2.00 as my annual membership dues, \$1.50 of which is for one year's subscription to the NAGC Bulletin.

### **PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE**

Gladiolus Variety Parentages ..... 25c  
List of Gladiolus Varieties Classified  
for Show Purposes ..... 15c  
Back Issues of the Bulletin... 35c each, 3 for \$1.00

**Name** .....

**Address** .....

(Please print, or type name and address)

**NOTE:** If you are a member of a state or regional society participating in the council, you can join N.A.G.C. through that society for \$1.50, by remitting to your state secretary.

## **Cultural Instructions**

(Continued)

possible. Much of the trouble with glads can be avoided by quick curing. The commercial growers use heat and electric fans. Screen bottom trays will give them more air and help to dry them quickly.

In two or three weeks, the old bulbs should come off easily. This is the time to clean them as afterward the old bulbs get dried on and are hard to remove. Just remove the old bulb, but do not take off the husk from the new bulb, as it is needed to protect the bulb and keep it from drying out too much. After cleaning, dust them again with DDT and Arasan or Spergon or other good combined fungicide and insecticide. Dry the bulbs a few days more after cleaning, before putting away for the winter. In storing, keep them in shallow trays or boxes or if you have only a few of a kind you can use paper bags. Keep temperature 35 to 50 degrees. Nowadays, a warm temperature is favored over a cool one. At cleaning time discard all bulbs showing disease, as diseased bulbs coming in contact with clean ones may spoil the latter.

**GROWING BULBLETS**—This is not much different from handling bulbs. Plant them in a trench like peas, or if you want to get the most growth, give them more space. Even if planted fairly thickly, they should make small and medium size bulbs. Under extra good conditions many should make large size bulbs.

Varieties vary a great deal in germinating. Some will grow under most any conditions, while others will germinate only 25% or less. If you have new high priced varieties, peel the bulblets, or at least take a part of the husk off on one side to let moisture in; or you can just crack them between the thumb and finger. Most varieties of bulblets will not germinate 100% anyway.

There are various ways of helping germination. Some soak them a day or two in water. Others place them in the sun for 10 hours or so. One of the best ways is to soak them a few hours in a cloth bag, and then put the bag in the sun, wet it, and turn it 2 or 3 times a day for a week or so. Bulblets must have moisture after planting. They are easy to grow but there are so many things beyond the seller's control that no dealer can guarantee germination. An occasional variety will not germinate until held over a year.

**GROWING FOR SHOWS**—This is about the same as growing for pleasure, but to grow the best to compete with others, you have to do things a little better. Soil should be deep and mellow, plant 6 to 12 inches apart, use plenty of fertilizer and lots of water at all times, especially from the time the bloom spikes appear above the leaves. Side dress lightly 2 or 3 times with 5-10-10 or other good fertilizer and water it in. Sometimes in trying to grow glads to perfection you may sacrifice the bulb, as all varieties will not stand the extra forcing. Better just give them plenty of room and good ordinary culture and lots of water and save your bulbs.

In order to hit certain show dates, plant late varieties very early and make 2 or 3 plantings of the others 10 days apart. Early varieties usually bloom too early for the shows and are not good show varieties anyway. If your blooms come out too early for a show, you can usually cut them with one or two blooms open and hold them in a cold storage or butcher's refrigerator at 35 to 40 degrees.

There are various ways to get blooms to a show but whatever way you use, be extremely careful not to bruise a petal, have as many blooms open as possible and have them all faced right. If any buds are misplaced you can push them around to the front while growing.

In spite of the above seemingly complicated instructions, GLADS ARE REALLY EASY TO GROW.



# SPRING 1954 RETAIL PREPAID LIST

Color, class and name	Description see page 5 for apology	SIZES		
		Large	Medium	Small
		See enclosed scale with your order		
378 ABU HASSEN	Pansy Violet	10---.60	10---.50	
406 ANDRENA	Pale Rose-pink	1---.40	1---.30	1---.20
510 AUGUST MOON	Harvest Yellow	1---.25	1---.20	
424 BARCAROLE	Light orange, good	10---.60	10---.50	10---.40
440 BEAUTYS BLUSH	Blushing Bride	10---.60	10---.50	
422 BETTY DUNCAN	Medium pink	2---.30	2---.20	
541 BIG TOP	Tall pink	10---.60	10---.50	
366 BENJ. BRITTEN	Deep lavender	10---.70	10---.50	10---.40
552 BIRCH RED	Smooth medium pink	10---.60	10---.50	
554 BLACK CHERRY	Best black red	1---.40	1---.30	1---.20
354 BLACK OPAL	Very good smaller than BC1	10---.60	10---.50	10---.40
454 BLACK PHANTOM	Newer Black Red	2---.25	2---.20	2---.15
436 BLAZE	Good Commercial Red	10---.60	10---.50	10---.40
440 BONNIE BRAE	Lovely pink	1---.45	1---.40	1---.30
564 BOULOGNE	Wine red, Frenchy	10---.60	10---.50	
412 BOUTON D'OR	Sulfur yellow, nice	10-1.00	10---.80	
566 BRIDAL ORCHID	Lovely lavender	10-1.00	10---.80	
564 BURMA	Ruffled deep-rose red	10---.60	10---.50	10---.40
568 CAVALIER	Deep lavender, new	1-1.00	1---.80	
440 C. D. FORTNAM	Light pink, a dream	1---.40	1---.30	1---.20
362 CHAMOUNY	Tall rose	10---.60	10---.50	10---.40
462 CHERBOURG	Deep dark rose	10---.60	10---.50	
523 CIRCE	Scarlet-orange	1---.50	1---.40	
466 COL. ATKINSON	Tall mauve, late	10---.60	10---.50	
407 COLUMBIA	Like corona but better	1---.50	1---.40	
441 CONN. YANKEE	Pink, red blotch	10---.70	10---.60	
432 CORDOVA	Deep salmon pink	2---.20	2---.15	
542 COVER GIRL	Light Salmon pink	10---.60	10---.50	10---.40
406 CREAM ORCHIDS	A Beauty Cr. orchid	1---.30	1---.20	
461 CROWN JEWEL	Blushed pink	1---.30	1---.20	
301 CRUSADER	White	1-1.00	1---.80	
330 CYMBELINE	Light Salmon	1---.50	1---.40	
410 CYNTHIA	Light yellow, good	1---.20	1---.15	
554 DARK DAVID	Deep Ruffled black	1---.50	1---.40	
452 DEE TWELVE	Large red, new very good	10-1.10	10---.80	
586 DESSERT DUSK	Sand storm Smoky	1---.75	1---.50	
436 DIEPPE	Scarlet	2---.25	2---.20	
533 DOLLY VARDEN	Deep salmon pink	1---.40	1---.30	
362 EARLY ROSE	Rose, early, cuts well	10---.50	10---.40	
530 ELAN	Soft shell pink	10-1.00	10---.80	
566 ELIZ. THE QUEEN	Orchid, coronation glad	10---.60	10---.50	10---.40
342 E. C. COLE	Fine old pink	10---.60	10---.50	10---.40
462 ELMERS ROSE	DEep rose, very good	1---.25	1---.20	2---.15



## FOREWORD

BECAUSE WE DO NOT LIVE NEXT DOOR, we once again take pleasure in writing this preface to our many friends and and customers for their patronage during these past years. We feel that we are in business because we have sincerely served with quality, reasonable prices and an interest in our customer beyond the sale. Our repeat orders know that this is our Credo: new comers to our family will discover this with their first purchase. It is impossible to grow all the varieties but we do believe that our list is large enuf to satisfy most. If some varieties are not listed and we do not have them, we shall recom-a reliable grower who has, so please ask.

ORDERS ARE BOOKED in the sequence received and this year we urge you to order early as the hot dry weather of '53 has made the crop somewhat shorter than normal in most varieties. Do not be disappointed. Terms are cash with order or 25% down with balance C.O.D. A 25% deposit will hold orders until Spring. WHOLESALE orders FOB Webster, New York BULBS are STATE INSPECTED, treated wit %5 DDT and 3% Sperguson dust. We have coined the word "FUNGITHRIPICIDED" which in short means that thrips and fungus spores are taken care of here! We make every effort to send stock true to name, free of disease and up to the high standard of the industry and will correct to your satisfaction any condition here specified. However, at no time can we be held responsible for more than the refund of the original purchase price. Soil conditions, climate and people vary in this grand land of ours. If the instructions we send with every order are followed, glads are as easy to grow as potatoes. Instructions are compiled by the North American Glad Council and are a composite of the best experience of glad growers from all over the world. If the customer cannot see our position, stock must be returned within ten days and no sale is made.

GLAD SCALE FREE for your convenience is included with every order. In other years we have published sizes and it was necessary to get out your ruler to check bulb size. Well, that won't be necessary, for we have gone to the effort to include the sizes known to the standard trade. We know that you will like to measure glad bulbs to be sure for this is our standard at WOODSIDE. Hang it on a nail in your garden "puttering" nook and you will always have it handy. We know that this is a first and there will be many copies by others which will help the industry. We welcome any suggestions and if adopted will reward handsomely with bulbs of your choosing.

Our policy of OVERCOUNT is being continued and we include samples of varieties that we wish you to try, in all orders except mixtures. This creates good will and gives us a statistical inventory as to what varieties to grow and what ones should be abandoned. A glad at WOODSIDE must be able to withstand garden conditions without pampering or we just cannot have it around.

Please do not accept our crypt description of the varieties on these pages. It would require a great deal of space to do so. Along with the name is the standard number for the color class as adopted by the U. S. It will help you at the shows so keep it if you are an exhibitor.

This is our Spring 1954 list and negates any other previous list you may have. Happy plant ng and may this be your BLUE RIBBON year.

WOODSIDE gladiolus gardens Phone Webster 947 Webster, New York

MEMBERS OF NACGG, NAGC, ESGS and many other glad societies. We contribute to many bulb auctions so look for the name WOODSIDE on our donations.